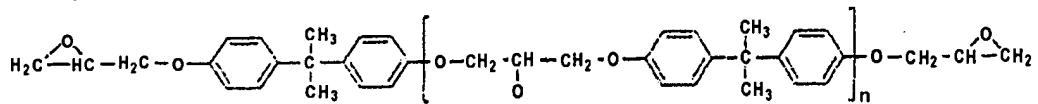


**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification by rewriting the following paragraphs, as set forth below in marked-up form.

Please amend the paragraph on page 13, lines 10-16 as follows:

--Among the epoxy resins available by the reaction between a polyphenol compound and epichlorohydrin, those derived from bisphenol A and represented by the following formula:



wherein n stands for 0 to 8 are preferred.--

Please amend the specification from page 46, line 14 to page 47, line 16 as follows:

--Preparation Example 9: Curing Agent (No. 2)

"COSMONATE M-200" (270 parts g) and 25 parts g of methyl isobutyl ketone were added to a reaction vessel. The resulting mixture was heated to 70°C. After 15 parts g of 2,2-dimethylbutane was added in portions and 118 parts g of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether was added dropwise, the mixture was reacted at 70°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled and 152 parts g of propylene glycol was added thereto.

While keeping the temperature, sampling was conducted time-dependently. The disappearance of the absorption of unreacted isocyanate was confirmed by infrared absorption spectrum, whereby a curing agent No. 2 having a solid content of 90% was

obtained.

**Preparation Example 10: Curing Agent 3**

A curing agent No. 3 having a solid content of 90% was obtained by adding dropwise 174 parts-g of methyl ethyl ketoxime to 222 g of isophorone diisocyanate and 44 g of methyl isobutyl ketone at 50°C.

**Preparation of Emulsion for Cationic Coating Composition**

**Preparation Example 11: Emulsion No. 1**

After uniformly stirring a mixture of 87.5 parts-g (70 parts-g in terms of a resin content) of Base resin No. 1, 33.3 g (30 g in terms of a resin content) of Curing agent No. 1 and 13 parts-g of 10% acetic acid, deionized water was added dropwise in about 15 minutes while vigorously stirring the reaction mixture, whereby Emulsion No. 1 having a solid content of 34% was obtained.--

Please amend Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 as follows (starting on page 4 of this amendment)

Table 1: Emulsion Composition

Composi- tion (Ep = Epoxy Resin)	Emulsion	Prep. Ex. 11	Prep. Ex. 12	Prep. Ex. 13	Prep. Ex. 14	Prep. Ex. 15	Prep. Ex. 16	Prep. Ex. 17	Prep. Ex. 18	Prep. Ex. 19	Prep. Ex. 20
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
Base resin No. 1 (solid content: 80% by wt.)	Xylene formaldehyde resin	87.5* (70)‡					87.5* (70)‡	87.5* (70)‡			
Base resin No. 2 (solid content: 80% by wt.)	Xylene formaldehyde resin										
Base resin No. 3 (solid content: 80% by wt.)	Polyol-modified Ep										
Base resin No. 4 (solid content: 80% by wt.)	Nonylphenol-added polyol modified Ep										
Base resin No. 5 (solid content: 80% by wt.)	Benzoic-acid-added polyol-modified Ep										

Base resin No. 6 (solid content: 80% by wt.)					87.5* (70)‡	87.5* (70)‡	87.5* (70)‡
Amine-added Ep							
Curing agent No. 1 (solid content: 90% by wt.)	33.3* (30)‡						
(Crude MDI (1))							
Curing Agent No. 2 (solid content: 90% by wt.)					33.3* (30)‡	33.3* (30)‡	33.3* (30)‡
(Crude MDI-PG block (2))							
Curing agent No. 3 (solid content: 90% by wt.)					33.3* (30)‡	33.3* (30)‡	33.3* (30)‡
(IPDI-Ox (3))							
10% by wt. acetic acid	13* —						
Deionized water	160.2* —						
34% by wt. Emulsion	294* (100)‡						

\* = parts by weight

‡ = parts by weight in terms of resin content

(1) MDI = diphenylmethane-2,4' and/or -4,4'-diisocyanate

(2) MDI-PG = diphenylmethane-2,4' and/or -4,4'-diisocyanate blocked by propylene glycol

(3) IPDI-Ox = isophorone diisocyanate blocked by an oxime compound

Table 2 : Composition of Pigment Dispersed Paste

	Preparation Example 21	Preparation Example 22
Pigment dispersed paste	No. 1	No. 2
Epoxy quaternary ammonium type dispersing resin	5.83* (3.5)†	5.83* (3.5)†
Titanium Oxide	14.5*	14.5*
Purified clay	7*	7*
Bismuth hydroxide	1*	3*
Dioctyltin oxide	1*	1*
Carbon black	0.4*	0.4*
Deionized water	20.1*	21.8*
Solid content: 55% by wt.	49.8* (27.4)†	53.5* (29.4)†

\* = parts by weight

+ = parts by weight in terms of resin content

Table 3-1: Compositions of Cationic Coatings·Properties of Coating Film·Test Results

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7	Comp. Ex. 1	Comp. Ex. 2	Comp. Ex. 3
Cationic coating	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
Emulsion No. 1 (Base resin No. 1, Curing agent No. 1)	297*									
Emulsion No. 2 (Base resin No. 2, Curing agent No. 1)		297*								
Emulsion No. 3 (Base resin No. 3, Curing agent No. 2)			297*							
Emulsion No. 4 (Base resin No. 4, Curing agent No. 1)				297*						
Emulsion No. 5 (Base resin No. 5, Curing agent No. 1)					297*					
Emulsion No. 6 (Base resin No. 1, Curing agent No. 2)						297*				
Emulsion No. 7 (Base resin No. 1, Curing agent No. 3)							297*			
Emulsion No. 8 (Base resin No. 6, Curing agent No. 1)								297*		
Emulsion No. 9 (Base resin No. 6, Curing agent No. 2)									297*	
Emulsion No. 10 (Base resin No. 6, Curing agent No. 3)										297*
Pigment-dispersed paste No. 1	49.8*	49.8*	49.8*	49.8*	49.8*	49.8*	49.8*	53.5*		53.5*
Pigment-dispersed paste No. 2										
Deionized water	290*	290*	290*	290*	290*	290*	290*	290*	296*	296*
20% Cationic coating	637*	637*	637*	637*	637*	637*	637*	647*	647*	647*

\* = parts by weight

Table 3-2: Compositions of Cationic Coatings·Properties of Coating Film·Test Results

Properties of Coating film	Glass transition point (°C) *2	80* —	82* —	78* —	82* —	85* —	72* —	65* —	55* —	56* —	55* —	48* —
Oxygen permeability *3 ( $\times 10^{-12}$ ) cc·cm <sup>2</sup> ·sec·cmHg	4.1* —	5.6* —	6.2* —	5.8* —	5.3* —	8.1* —	11.5* —	56.2* —	58.5* —	58.5* —	60.3* —	60.3* —
Adhesion (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> ) *4	5.1* —	5.0* —	4.8* —	4.8* —	4.7* —	3.5* —	3.1* —	2.7* —	2.7* —	2.8* —	2.8* —	2.3* —
Corrosion resistance *5	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	C
Resistance against hot salt- water immersion *6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	C
Exposure corrosion resistance *7	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
Finish property (horizontal surface) *8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B

\* = parts by weight